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Sharon Williams reads over the second-place award she received for her editorial on alcoholism. The entries in the contest, sponsored by the NCA, "provided unique insight into the current college drinking scene," according to John MacIver, president of the NCA (also shown).

Writing award to former J-student

Sharon Williams, a 1975 spring graduate in English-journalism, was awarded an all-expense paid trip to Washington, D. C. in June as a national second-place winner in a college journalism writing competition.

The contest was sponsored by the National Council on Alcoholism and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Williams's winning entry was an editorial, "Dreaming of a Tight Christmas," printed in the Nov. 22, 1974 issue of the Northwest Missourian. The competition ended April 20, 1975.

The Northwest Missourian staffer was not aware of the national competition at the time she wrote the editorial. She simply was upset, as a first-person observer, over the campus drinking problem.

"Why don't we do our friends a favor," she wrote, "and get them into trouble. We should tell the RA when they've had too much to drink. We shouldn't watch them get drunk and then kid them the next day; we shouldn't buy liquor for them when they're too young to purchase it themselves.

"To many of us keep our mouths shut at the wrong times. We don't tell our friends that when they're drunk they're disgusting and pathetic; we don't tell the RAs because we don't want anybody mad at us, which is worse—having a friend

mad at you for a while, or having him dead forever?

"Until we start trying to be part of the solution we're just part of the problem. Could it be that alcohol consumption dulls people's consciences as much as it dulls their minds?"

The two sponsors recognized six outstanding entries in three categories, feature, editorial and in-depth series. The competition was initiated, the Council and Institute said, "to stimulate greater understanding of alcohol abuse." The three first-place winners also received scholarships.

The other five winners represented Loyola University, Colorado State University, Michigan State University, Ohio University and the University of Southern California.

While in Washington to receive their awards, the six winners were taken on tours of Washington-based media. They met with Time magazine's news editor, an executive producer of NBC news, and the bureau chief of UPI.

A highlight of the visit, Williams said, was talking with Ben Bradlee, editor of the Washington Post, who advised the six to gather experience on smaller weeklies and dailies before reaching for a major metropolitan daily. He gave them an inside look at "Woodstein" and Watergate also, Williams said.

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World
Weekly



Washington—

William A. Sullivan, former FBI deputy director, defended bureau operations Sunday saying the agency is needed to keep a check on Communist influences. He said that he had never been involved in break-ins, but he assumed they had taken place when needed for national security. Because of the spread of Communist influences, he stated, the FBI had to be active in counter-intelligence.

Moscow—

Hubert H. Humphrey, one of 14 U.S. Senators who visited here last week, said that he found the Soviet attitude toward detente better now than at any other time. In meeting with Soviet officials, he said that there was a feeling of attempting to work out in some areas basic understandings that will give some assurance and stability between the two nations.

New York—

Foolish Pleasure was the winner of a match race here, which was billed as the battle of the sexes in the horseracing world. But tragedy marred the race when the filly Ruffian shattered her right front ankle. Ruffian was put to sleep Monday.

New Delhi—

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi continued to hit the Indian middle class with her emergency rule as the All India Radio announced that the government will clamp new limits on expense account luxuries and individual gasoline and electricity consumption.

NASA—

American astronauts Donald K. Slayton, Vance D. Brand and Thomas P. Stafford are preparing for the Soviet-American space link-up missions scheduled for July 15. The Apollo-Soyuz will include Soviet astronauts Valeriy N. Kubasov and Aleksey A. Leonov.

Summer changes campus

To use an old cliché, those lazy, hazy, crazy days of summer have again drifted over the campus, and the physical appearance and mental attitude of MSU have changed as a result.

We shed our blue jeans in favor of shorts and cooler tops. But we wear shoes—sandals often, but shoes nonetheless, because sidewalks described as being hot enough to fry an egg on are too scorching for our tender feet.

Everybody takes his time getting places; 90 degree temperatures seem too hot to hurry anywhere. There's a physical slowdown on campus as we shift downward to adjust to the notorious Midwest heat and humidity.

Physical slowdown, yes; mental, no. Whoever said that summer school was "pud" must have attended the session that was the exception rather than the rule. We're still faced with deadlines, and cramming three Southern authors into one five-week session isn't exactly the easiest task a student might tackle.

Instructors take on a new quality no one ever thought possible. Some tend to accept hand-written papers so we won't get Cop-pertone in our typewriter keys or sacrifice our ever-important suntans, while others allow five minute breaks during the 90-minute periods.

We take a dip to add further congestion to Maryville's already crowded pool, and consume great volumes of iced tea and beer to quench our thirst.

the stroller

While attempting to get my lunch in the Den's crowded snack-bar lines, I realized that catastrophe was going to strike if another checker didn't help the one who was trying to check out great multitudes of students solo.

I waited in the slow moving line for what seemed an eternity. Just as I rounded the corner by the soft drinks, hunger overcame me, and I gulped down my cold french fries.

I looked at my hamburger, and was caught off-guard while studying the congealed mass of mystery meat. A student, obviously trying to get to the end of the line while his food was at least luke-warm, ran into me and made me fall—lunch and all.

My face landed smack in my lemon meringue pie, a lettuce leaf lodged on my head and dripped French dressing down my nose. My straw was stuck in my left ear.

I licked my lips to taste my pie, but remembered how long I had been standing in line and feared I would contract salmonella.

"Well, isn't anyone going to help me up?" I asked impertinently. No one replied.

After I had endured all of the stares and silence I could, someone said, "You're holding up the line."

There I was, sitting amid my ruined dinner, and someone had the audacity to tell me I was holding up the line.

"What do you mean I'm holding up the line? I'm the one who's been disrupted. This guy comes and pushes me into the soft drink cups, sends me to the floor and totals my dinner, and you say I'm holding up the line!" I retorted.

"Look, just get up. No one can get around you and their food is getting cold. And try to get a janitor—someone slipped in your Pepsi," he ordered.

"It's Dr. Pepper, and besides I think I broke my leg," I said trying to be difficult.

"Ah, come on! You're not the only one who ever fell down because they ran into the cups."

"I did not fall down!" I yelled.

"You're just impossible . . ."

"What's going on here?" asked the lone clerk who had come to investigate the commotion.

"I'm leaving," I said.

"Not until you pay for your dinner," she said. "From the looks of you I can see you had french fries with catsup, hamburger, lemon pie and a large drink."

I gave her my last thin dime(s), too and walked dejectedly away, trying to comb lemon meringue and French dressing out of my hair.

"Drive will get the stains out," someone called after me.

I went to the laundromat, and while my clothes were washing, I thought about the situation. All I can say is, if there had been two checkers, the whole mess could have been prevented.

There isn't much to do in Maryville in the summer—driving down the four-lane is too juvenile, we argue, and besides we're too chintzy to dig into our pockets and shell out 60 cents a gallon for that precious liquid.

Just when we think we'll have to spend another weekend at home some equally bored friend creates a party and we have a solution to make another weekend bearable.

Is it worth it? We think so. It'll bring us one step closer to our ultimate goal—graduation, make one semester easier, or just give us something to do.

Book review

'Fear' shuns society

by Kathy Johnson

As one might be led to believe by the title, *Fear of Flying* is not a doctor's report on people's reluctance to fly or airsickness.

Erica Jong's first novel begins with the principal character, Isadora Wing, flying to Vienna with her husband, a psychiatrist.

Isadora is, indeed, afraid of flying. Later, the theme of being afraid to try one's wings, so to speak, is a unifying effect throughout the book.

Isadora is a poet and is ostracized by her family for not having children. She is the prototype of the modern woman, trying out liberation.

During most of her life, Isadora has been on a quest for a brief sexual encounter, one

which would leave no guilt or require no questions.

But once the opportunity arises, she shuns it. Isadora breaks with her husband and travels around Europe for two weeks with a lover.

The end of the book leaves one with an eager thirst to know what happens to Isadora once she and her lover split and she returns to her husband.

Jong delves into a modern woman's dilemma over liberation. Isadora traces her development as a woman in America and is very frank about men and other people who affect her life.

Fear of Flying should have an exhilarating effect on anyone who feels oppressed in every aspect of their life and breaks the rules of society.

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PAGLIAI'S

COLBERT HALL

by Desmond Disney

Sunlight can have multiple adverse effects on the skin. It can produce skin cancers as well as a growing group of so-called photosensitivity disorders. However, even at the equator, the harmful percentage of the sun's rays is only 0.2 per cent.

Most of us are able to develop our own protective covering of melanin pigment, which screens these damaging rays. It is obvious that should we want a tan without burning, we should cooperate with the sun to allow the tanning rays to develop the melanin to increase our protection against the burning by the damaging rays.

In the long run we should escape skin cancer.

What is the best way to get a tan?

The mid-ultraviolet or burning rays are at their peak at noon, so one should stay out of the sun from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.

Try to stay in the sun for only 15 minutes or even less, if you get red sooner. Increase your time daily by 15 minutes, and if you can stay in the sun for 45 minutes without reddening, you will be all set.

If you are going on a vacation to a sunny area, do some suntanning such as this for two to three weeks before leaving. You will tan and may burn sooner than you realize in these situations:

- Damaging rays are reflected from water when boating, skiing and from expanses of sand.
- Damaging rays penetrate clouds, haze, fog, and water. You may burn while swimming under water.
- A cooling breeze causes you to misjudge the temperature of the burning rays.
- Windy weather enhances the effect of the sun.

Bathing & Basking



e. Areas without trees and buildings to absorb some of the damaging rays allow their burning effect to become stronger.

Use sunscreens to keep damaging rays to a minimum and yet allow the tanning rays to be effective. You will tan a little more slowly, but without burning. The sunscreens wash off with perspiration and swimming, so use one of the following and reapply often. They all have as their

parent compound para-aminobenzoic acid.

Pabanol—lotion

Piz Burn Extreme Creme

Pre-sun lotion and gel

Pabafilm-lotion

Blockout—lotion

Sea and Ski lotion

Solbar, ural and benzophenones are not quite as effective.

What effects the rate of tanning?

Commonly used medications may sensitize the skin and cause increased burning when the skin is exposed to the damaging rays. Be careful if you are taking any of the following:

Tetracycline

Sulfonamides

Tranquilizers

Solicylates

Ask your physician if you are on any other medications.

Antibacterial deodorant soaps may sensitize and so may cosmetics. Avoid soaps like Lifebuoy, Phase III, Safeguard, Zest and Irish Spring. Throw away all cosmetics more than two years old.

How should a sunburn be treated?

Treatment for a mild sunburn is as follows:

Cold compresses or cold showers

Aspirin for pain

Talcum powder

Calamine lotion (no Caladryl lotion, as it may cause an allergic reaction.)

See a physician if there are blisters or if there is a large area of burn. Above all have fun and enjoy a good tan!

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Food situation not brightening—

World needs 3 F's—food, fuel, fertilizer

by Jim Hart

At the present rate of world population growth and threatened famine, it does not seem unreasonable to envision throngs grappling over the bone in Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard, while her dog lies dead in the corner.

One theory of solving the world hunger situation ranks on the same plane of logic as Jonathan Swift's *A Modest Proposal* which shocked the Irish people in 1729. Although Swift wrote his proposal "for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents or country, and for making them beneficial to the public" as a social satire, the "Triage Theory" lacks the motivation behind Swift's satiric irony. Proponents of the Triage Theory seriously advocate their idea as the cure of world hunger.

"I desire those politicians who dislike my overture, and may perhaps be so bold to attempt an answer, that they will first ask the parents of these mortals whether they would not at this day think it a great happiness to have been sold for food at a year old in the manner I prescribe, and thereby have avoided such a perpetual scene of misfortunes as they have since gone through by the oppression of landlords, the impossibility of paying rent without money or trade, the want of common sustenance, with neither house nor clothes to cover them from the inclemencies of the weather, and the most inevitable prospect of entailing the like or greater miseries upon their breed forever."

Jonathan Swift—*A Modest Proposal*—1729

The theory of Triage is based on a military code or rationale for dealing with the wounded in battle, which constitutes three choices. One, those wounded who are dying and cannot be saved with any amount of treatment are left to die. Two, those wounded who can survive without immediate aid will receive aid later on. Three, those wounded who will definitely survive will be given immediate emergency aid. This theory functions with cold logic that has no place in it for emotion.

To apply this theory to the world hunger problem, has been called by some opponents as both "coldly calculated," and "barbaric." Applied to world hunger the theory operates with the same emotionless logic. Those countries who would not benefit from emergency food aid because of highly accelerating population growth would receive no aid, or would be placed on low priority lists. Countries which could limp along without immediate aid would be put "on hold." Following the pattern, those countries which could and would recover their strength and show rapid progress would receive aid first and foremost.

This method of operation denies that every hungry nation has an equal chance for survival. Countries which could recover and prosper would

"He said that many gentlemen of this kingdom, having of late destroyed their deer, he conceived that the want of venison might be well supplied by the bodies of young lads and maidens, not exceeding fourteen years of age nor under twelve, so great a number of both sexes in every county being now ready to starve for want of work and service; and these to be disposed of by their parents, if alive, or otherwise by their nearest relations."

Jonathan Swift—*A Modest Proposal*—1729

be receiving insurance of their future on a silver platter. The countries who cannot recover themselves with any amount of aid, would be allowed to stand by unaided until massive numbers of dead depleted the population to a point in balance with the resource capacity of that country.

To allow this theory to go into operation would make C. P. Snow's vision of death and dying on the television screen a guarantee—not an option.

Although not adopting this theory, world leaders, economists and food production experts met in November, 1974 to formulate plans of action to aid developing nations. Organized last November by the United Nations, the World Food Conference which met in Rome hemmed and hawwed over the threat of a coming world-wide famine without establishing any concrete method to alleviate massive hunger.

A delegate from Sri Lanka, a small developing country that is one of 33 needy nations said, "The conference increased concern but has produced nothing really tangible yet."

The World Food Council, an off-shoot of the Conference, met June 23 for a week's discussion of world hunger. The principal purpose of the Council

has been diagnosed as putting some of the Conference theories into action. Thirty-six nations form the Council, which is to meet annually, with 12 of the nations to change each year.

The Council has been given a list of awesome objectives to accomplish: "quick injections of short term food aid;" "an agricultural development fund;" and "an international stockpile system." These three goals have become lost horizons that can not be easily or quickly accomplished, because of the amount of international cooperation involved.

"I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a very healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or-boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout."

Jonathan Swift—*A Modest Proposal*—1729

Three questions arise. Who holds the responsibility of short term food aid? Where will the funds for agricultural development be gathered? Who will control the international stockpile? The United States is the leading agricultural nation of the world, but is the nation strong enough to be responsible for every starving child overseas?

In fiscal year 1972 the United States exported farm products valued at \$8 billion. This figure increased to \$12.9 billion in 1973, and was expected to reach the \$20 billion mark in 1974. The 1975 figures should follow the same pattern when released.

The United States no longer considers food as a give-away item, but as a lever of power in foreign exchange, especially in the oil trade. The current Department of Agriculture policy has been labeled "Food for Crude." Food from a U.S. standpoint has the potential for becoming a power bargaining device, and as one Washington official stated a year ago, "We are not going to throw that away too easily."

A fund of \$1 billion dollars has been proposed for aiding hungry countries in growing more food, but this fund lacks firm pledges of support. Ten million tons of grain have been anticipated for emergency aid in 1975-76. Although the United States pledged 5.8 million tons of grain, the stockpile is still one million tons short of the proposed target.

Needy nations already form a waiting list for these benefits that have not yet been made definite for distribution. One Asian delegate reports, "We urgently need interim support to keep our people alive, and we want help from the agriculture fund to develop our potentialities, vast human resources and fertile land."

"We are anxious and we are beginning to get restless."

Many developing nations reaped food help from the World Food Conference of last year, but they need more help now. Bangladesh needs 33,000 tons of fertilizer in addition to the 13,000 tons received last year. Sri Lanka reported a need of 700,000 tons of fertilizer, but received only 100,000 tons—enough to fertilize a small portion of the nation's arable acreage.

The crisis in the petroleum industry threatens the world food picture. Petroleum derivatives are a major element in the production of fertilizer. With threats of petroleum depletion coinciding with increasing world demands for more fertilizer, there could conceivably be a time when fertilizer was sacrificed for energy production, or vice versa.

A Sri Lankan delegate stated the nation has adequate land, but is in desperate need of fertilizer. He said, "We now have in the Council a body that can meet in the event of crisis and we welcome this. But we need commitments from developed countries. Even a \$1 billion agriculture fund will fall far short of the developing nations' needs of \$5 billion a year."

With needs of countries reaching this magnitude, the proposed development fund cannot make an adequate beginning in one country, much less attempt to solve all aid problems. Massive reserves of money are needed by many developing countries. This calls for team cooperation on a world-wide scale. A handful of countries cannot help all needy nations, and at the same time maintain adequate economic welfare at home.

Another facet of the food crisis that hurts people everywhere is the price of food when it is available. A recent U.S. State Department report on the food

In the decade between 1956 and 1966 the United States sent more than 140 million tons of food to developing countries.

Under Public Law 480, the Food for Peace Program, the United States has over the years contributed \$20 billion worth of food to needy countries. In recent years this program has withered, and American farmers have been encouraged by the Administration to export food on a strict cash and carry basis.



In some countries—

Children not tomorrow's hope

Children of the world who now suffer the curse of starvation or malnutrition, will in the future procreate hereditary brain deficiencies into succeeding generations. The people of starving countries who see their future generations as the key to salvation will be confronted with the irony of children and grandchildren who suffer brain diminution as a result of their ancestors' malnutrition.

According to an article in the March 23, 1974 Saturday Review World, scientific research conducted in the late Sixties has shed new light on the total effect of malnutrition, which has long been recognized as a deterrent to the proper physical maturation of children. In experiments studying the brains of Chilean children, Myron Winick and Pedro Rosso of The New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center found evidence of im-

paired brain development as a direct result of malnutrition during key stages of growth.

"A child who is poorly fed during early infancy may never attain his full brain growth, even though he is well fed thereafter. Similarly, a fetus, malnourished in the womb, may never make up for the brain cells and structures that never came properly into being. Malnutrition both before and after birth virtually dooms a child to stunted brain development and therefore to considerably diminished mental capacity for the rest of his life."

Stephen Zamenhof of UCLA, doing similar research at the same time but using rats as subjects, found similar evidence. His findings have proved to be more shocking in relation to humans, as his studies of rat malnutrition and its effect on brain growth was

passed into a third generation of rats. Each generation grew increasingly deficient in brain size and power. If this evidence is parallel to the human brain, the effects of malnutrition in present generations of hungry people will be a doom to future generations who are expected to bring deliverance with new wisdom.

Albert Rosenfeld, author of the Saturday Review article, writes, "when we think of entire populations undergoing a long seige of near-starvation, of children and fetuses by the hundreds of thousands deprived of their basic nutritional needs, we must now understand that these populations may have to function at a considerably diminished intellectual level compared with their genetic potential." Only some unseen resolution to world hunger can end this apocalyptic vision of debilitated minds.

Hungry countries are not willing to starve

situation asserts that millions of persons in underdeveloped nations in Latin America, Asia and Africa must spend 70 and 80 per cent of their income on food at the going price of the day. This does not include food of luxury degree, but the mere essentials for survival. That other 20 per cent must support additional living expenses.

The Department further states that "the only long-range solution must come as a result of imaginative political leadership, one commodity in woefully short supply." The report further continues that agriculture must become a major priority in all nations. Where does this leave nations that exist on a totally industrial economy, and import their food?

For a reserve stockpile of food to be useful, all participating nations must take responsibility in forming it, fairly allocating reserve holdings, and considering each nation's wealth, product capacity and volume of trade. The State Department document states, "There must be a clear presumption that all members will make reserves available when needed and, conversely, that reserves will not be released prematurely or excessively, thereby depressing market prices."

This latter phrase incites fear in United States farmers. They fear that large amounts of grain and meat will be stored for a length of time, then be suddenly released for distribution, bringing market prices to depressing depths.

That may not be an occurrence of the near future as Newsweek reported in April, 1974 that "world stores of grain are at their lowest level in years—only enough to last for 27 days." At that time they called this threat not a temporary worry, but something that was "likely to get worse."

Last year an estimated quarter of a million people died of starvation in the sub-Sahara nations of Africa. Not dead but lingering, half of the world's almost 4 billion population lives in perpetual hunger. All that will save these people from death is technology and cooperating aid, not the miracles

that would have saved the Pharaoh's people in the Biblical story of Joseph.

Developing countries must resort to begging for food on an international level to keep their populations alive. In Mali, Africa, 80 per cent of the children in one nomadic group suffer undernourishment. In India, nearly 1,000,000 children die of starvation each year. Disease resulting from malnutrition annually kills 500 times as many children in Guatemala as it does in the United States. The United Nations Children's Fund looks in fear upon the "slaughter of the innocent," as children are the first to perish in countries suffering famine.

An irony of the sharpest knife edge is proving itself each year in the race between food and people. While some parts of the world live in constant worry of the future, other areas such as Western Europe, the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union profit from growing affluence. Economist Lester Brown contends that, "Affluence is emerging as a major new claimant on world food resources."

Not long ago anchovies, which are used as a major ingredient of animal food, disappeared from the coastal waters of Peru for two years. How much longer will affluent citizens be able to buy tuna-base pet foods for their dogs and cats? Annually, tons of this simple food staple is devoured by felines, when it could feed hungry people everywhere.

For many years yet, it will be American food, American money and American policy that will answer questions raised six years ago by British author C. P. Snow in his apocalyptic vision:

"Perhaps in 10 years, millions of people in the poor countries are going to starve to death before our very eyes . . . We shall see them doing so upon our television sets. How soon? How many deaths? Can they be prevented? Can they be minimized? Those are the most important considerations in our world today."

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, identified a "Fourth World" when he spoke at a news briefing at the

"Fourthly, the constant breeders, besides the gain of eight shillings sterling per annum by the sale of their children, will be rid of the charge of maintaining them after the first year."

Jonathan Swift—A Modest Proposal—1729

As more people demand meat protein rather than vegetable protein, the need has risen for more grain to support the rising numbers of livestock herds. The demand for more and better grade meat is a result of spiraling affluence. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz says that Americans may be forced to replace animal protein with vegetable protein. Butz told a Newsweek reporter in an interview, "We have the technology to make better hamburgers out of soy beans than out of cows."

At times the seas have been seen as the new messiah for the hungry. This is not so, as certain traditional fishing waters suffer from over-fishing, and increasing water pollution cuts back the annual international catch.

Overseas Development Council in the spring of 1974. Father Hesburgh labeled the Fourth World as consisting of "40 countries with an aggregated population of 900 million as being imminently threatened by a crisis compounded of shortages of 'the three F's—fuel, fertilizer and food.'"

Father Hesburgh also outlined a theory of minimal American self-sacrifice that would amply benefit the Fourth World: "Suppose every American every week gave up just one big McDonald's quarterpound hamburger. That sacrifice would be equivalent to saving between 10 million and 13 million tons of grain that could be used to feed people in India who otherwise are going to starve."

bear facts



Auditions for parts in "Antigone," the second summer theater production of the speech and theater department, were held July 7 and 8.

Two men are needed for smaller parts of guards and a small boy is needed to play the part of a page. Those interested in trying out should contact Dr. Ralph E. Fulsom of the speech department.

Special stylized scenery, lighting and costumes are being designed in preparation for the production. People are also welcome to work on the technical aspects, costumes, scenery, lighting and make-up, of the production.

"Antigone" will be presented August 4, 5, 6 in the Charles Johnson Theater of the Olive de Luce Fine Arts building at 8 each evening.

Tennis buffs no longer have to suffer the sweltering day-time heat as the lighted courts are now operating from 8 p.m. until midnight each evening.

Robert Brought, director of the physical plant, said that lights for three tennis courts located next to the high rise dormitories are

operating now and the fourth court light will be corrected as soon as the starter equipment is received from New Jersey.

Seniors graduating August 8, 1975 must pay a \$20 graduation fee whether or not they participate in the ceremonies. The fee can be paid at the business office. Failure to pay the fee will result in transcripts and diploma being withheld.

Seniors who have ordered caps and gowns for commencement can pick up their order at the east end of the games area down the long corridor on August 7-8, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Receipts must be presented verifying payment of fees.

MSU's food service has initiated a new I. D. system, effective this fall. The present University I.D. will be valid until Sept. 15, with a new I.D. necessary after that date. Pictures may be taken this summer between 1 and 3 p.m. at the north end of the Union cafeteria, first floor.

Dean Ing creates MALF novelette

"What happens when we have an insane man with a sane machine pitted against a sane man with an insane machine?"

This was the question in the mind of speech department assistant professor Dean Ing when he created MALF a novelette recently sold for publication in Analogue Anthology, an annual special issue published by Analogue, a science fiction magazine.

The title is aerospace industry slang for malfunction. Ing said, "When you have a malfunctioning man in one system fighting a malfunctioning machine in another system you have competing malfunctions, so MALF is the title."

"The theme started from something that Dr. George Hinshaw was saying one day," said Ing. "He kicked my mental marbles over and made them spill out in a certain way. George was responding to things that I would say and I in about two minutes began to work out an idea."

That theme, Ing continued, was "what happens when you have an extremely complicated man-machine system that the man can operate. But like an airplane and a man — the man is really part of that machine and the airplane really can't fly away without the man in it?"

In answer to who would win such an encounter, Ing concludes that "it might go either way. They might both destroy each other. They might never find each other and nothing would happen."

"Since in machine systems we have today there are always those men who override," Ing

assumes "that whatever happens where the man is the final arbiter . . . the final decision maker, he can always override the insane machine."

Ing said an insane man will ultimately make an insane decision so "the nut driving the sane machine — the machine that's functioning perfectly, will probably lose. The sane man operating a malfunctioning machine can probably win though." This, friends is the basis for the story.

It took three days for Ing to get all the ideas for MALF "down in outline form" and two weeks to complete the first draft. The novelette is about one-thousand words long, cut down from an original ten-thousand words. Ing established three or four characters and the setting, then set the theme for the story, not just the plot. Something Ing said he's "not always done in the past."

The ardent professor says writing "involves an idea." He explained that he'll be taking a bath or bicycling or lying in bed thinking . . . usually not with anybody else at the time."

There are other ways of formulating ideas. For in-

stance, "Once in awhile with a lot of strong feedback . . . the kind of positive feedback that is featured in brainstorming — once in awhile, that will work," said Ing, "but normally it's a situation where you're by yourself."

"You'll start getting ideas about characters you'd like to use — people you think will be great characters and build on them . . ." said Ing.

Ing said once one gets ideas he might write them down on a card for future use.

"Next week or next month or even next year, a plot idea will come along and the person . . . will fit just right," he said.

Following the compilation of characters and several "good plot notions . . . you sit down at the typewriter," said Ing, "preferably late at night when you can't be disturbed by the bleeding television set or wife or kids . . . or husband and kids."

Predictably, MSU's enthusiastic writer cites "relative freedom from other people's interruptions" as the one aspect most important to his writing.

MALF is far from Ing's first experience in professional

writing. He was 23 when his first work was published. He has sold comic fiction to such automobile magazines as Road and Track and was a technical writer for the aerospace industry. In the mid-50s he wrote and sold some science fiction, also.

His interest in science fiction was sparked when at ten he first read "the stuff" and realized, "Hey this is what they call science fiction . . . I'll have to

keep quiet about it because everybody looks at you like you are crazy if you're a science fiction freak. Now, they may think so but at least they keep their opinions a little bit quieter," said Ing.

Indeed they do. In fact so accepted a genre of fiction is science fiction that many people find great pleasure and fascination in its creation. MSU's Dean Ing is just such a person.

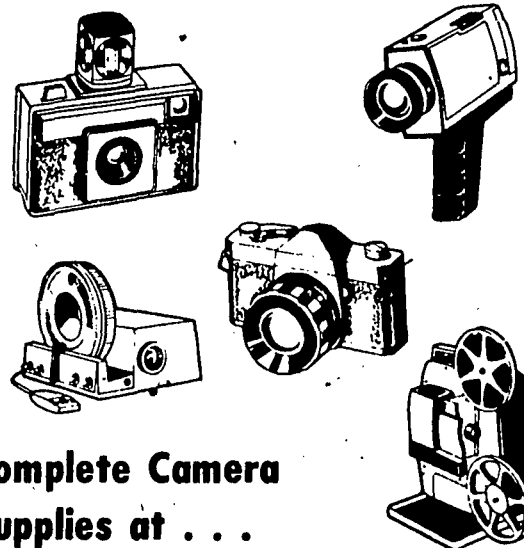
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Last classes begin —

Ringold to end 38-year career

Hauling coal via bobsled to a rural school house in 30-below weather was just one experience in the 38-year teaching career of MSU Industrial Arts instructor Howard Ringold. Ringold retires at the end of the summer.

During the depression, Ringold realized he could make more money at teaching, taught for the "bread and butter," found out he liked it and has been in it ever since.

Of rural school teaching, Ringold said, "It's interesting to teach in a rural school. You're a teacher, a nurse . . . you name it, you do it. You could come on Monday and it's 30 below with a coal-burning stove—that's an experience."

A native of Nodaway County, Ringold graduated from MSU in 1937, and spent five years teaching at White Cloud and Excelsior, rural schools in Nodaway County. After working at St. Joseph Benton for four years, he taught in the Navy during World War II. He then began teaching at MSU in 1945. Ringold received his Masters degree from Oregon State University in Corvallis.

Reflecting on his own experiences, Ringold notes changes in college students. During the Vietnam War "too many kids just wanted to get by." They didn't have the desire to learn.

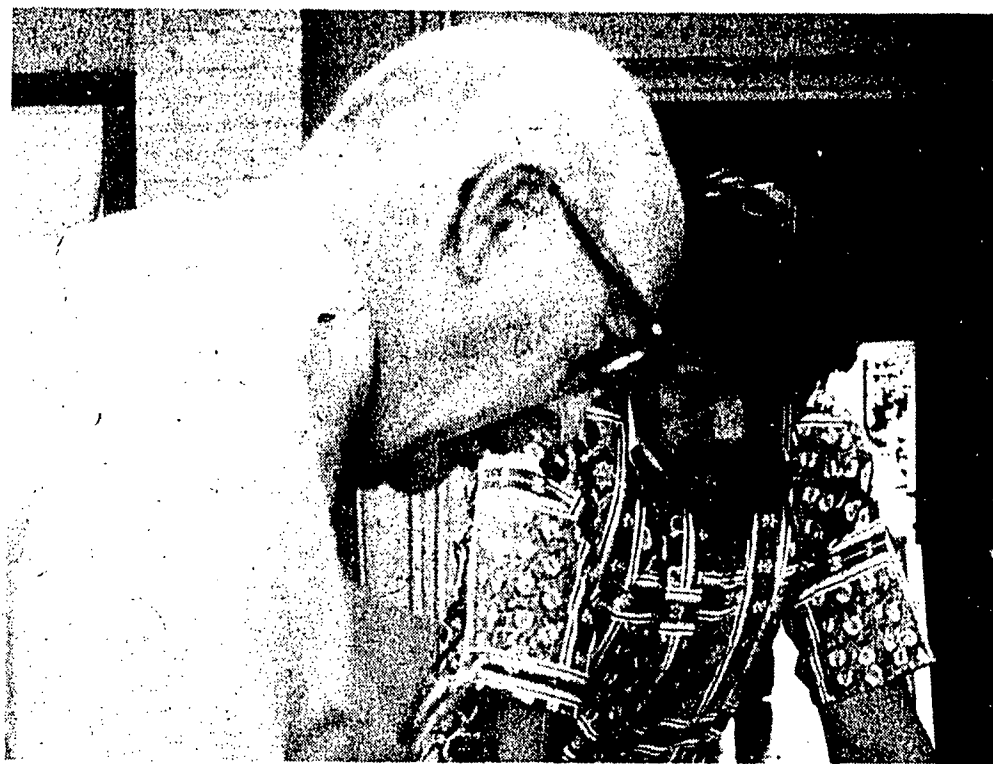
Ringold said, "Now it's getting better . . . incoming freshmen know what they want—it's a different attitude."

Concerning his 38 years in education Ringold says the sad part is looking back over the early experience of teaching and wondering "how did I ever have my head above water. I know so much more now than when I started. Makes you wonder how you got along."

When announced at the 1975 commencement exercises that the north industrial arts building would be named in honor of him and co-retiree Kenneth Thompson, Ringold said he felt pleased, surprised and "just delighted."

Ringold and his wife Dorothy, a retired educator, plan to travel after his retirement. He'd like to see some things in the winter that he's only been able to see in the summer, namely California and Yellowstone Park.

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Carlile announces graduate placements

One hundred nineteen students and alumni have recently reported employment or other plans to the placement service according to Donald K. Carlile, director of placement.

Those 1974-75 candidates reporting placements include:

ENGLISH

1974-75 candidates — Janice Severance, to English-art, Troy, Kan.; Pamela J. DePalma, to eighth and ninth communications, Hickman Mills Consolidated District 1, Kansas City; Brenda Blanchard, to English, Sheridan; John Henggeler, to English-speech, Burlington, Iowa; J. Welchans, to English, Oakland, Iowa; Deborah Osborn, to junior high English, Dow City, Iowa; James Hart, to English-Journalism, Weston.

ART

1974-75 candidates — Ellen McCarrick, to elementary art, North Kansas City; Carol Sneed, to elementary art, Perryville; Betty Christopher Weil, to art, Maryville; Amy Freeman, to art, Rock Port.

INDUSTRIAL ART

1974-75 candidates — Melvin Meng, to industrial arts, St. Joseph; Douglas Eckermann, to industrial arts and coaching, Maryville; Gary McClanahan, to industrial arts, Des Moines, Iowa; Albert Terhune, to industrial arts, Hudson High School, Dade City, Fla.; Danny Law, to industrial arts, girls coaching, Boxholm, Iowa; Daniel Bridgeman, to industrial arts, Maysville.

LIBRARIAN

1974-75 candidate — Jacqueline Ridge, to library, Oregon.

MUSIC

1974-75 candidates — Linda Watkins, to

elementary music, Rosendale; Karen L. Bailey, to secondary vocal music, Rock Port; Thomas Butcher, to vocal music, Guthrie Center, Iowa; Debra Sander Burnett, to elementary music, Lathrop.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1974-75 candidates — Rebecca Crouse, to fifth grade, Cameron; Anna Cottrell, to elementary, Rock Port; Rebecca Malick, to elementary-first grade, Mound City; Becky Puett, to elementary, St. Joseph; Barbara Gach, to elementary, St. Joseph; Sandra Schumann, to elementary, Stanberry; Cynthia Yocum Trimm, to fifth grade, King City; Debra Williams, to first grade, Conception Junction; Deborah Fairchild, to elementary, Stanberry; Mark Tornquist, to sixth grade and coach, Papillion, Neb.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1974-75 candidates — Martin Loughhead, to junior high physical education, science, New Market, Iowa; Chad Elifrits, to physical education, science, Ravenna; Mark Pettegrew (masters) to physical education and health, Savannah; Gary Anker, to physical education, driver education, and assistant football, Victor, Iowa.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1974-75 candidates — Terry Rinehart, to social science, Winston; Carolyn Odor, to junior high social science, Orrick.

EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANEOUS

1974-75 candidates — Laura Middleton, to administrative assistant, NWMSU, Maryville; Marcia Allen, to EMR, King City; Louise McCampbell, to teacher's aid, Stanberry; Brad Wooten (masters), to guidance counselor, Benedict, Neb.; Deanna

Johnson, to speech therapist, Faucett.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

1974-75 candidates — Margaret Pierson, to management trainee, Cameron Savings and Loan, Maryville; Jana Lewis Florea, to assistant research scientist, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla.; John Von Bon, to Dun and Bradstreet, Des Moines, Iowa; Debbie Pawlowski, to management trainee, Lenexa State Bank, Lenexa, Kan.; Janet Short, to interior design, Halls, Crown Center, Kansas City; Jerry Trainer, to accounting systems analyst, Lincoln, Neb.; Mike Snodgrass, to chief operator, Continental Telephone Systems in Minnesota, Milaca, Minn.; Doug Welander, to loan officer and assistant branch manager, Production Credit Association, Webster City, Iowa.

ADDITIONAL STUDY

1974-75 candidates — William Obermann, to graduate study, science education, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa; Charles Hawley, to graduate study, physical education, Cent Missouri State University, Warrensburg.

MISCELLANEOUS

1974-75 candidates — Mary Ann Phillips, Raytown, to field representative trainee, Kidney Foundation of Greater Kansas City, Kansas City; Brenda Deweerdt, Lathrop, to caseworker, Jackson County, Missouri Division of Family Services, Kansas City; Douglas Watsabaugh, to coordinator, Project 70,001, Maryville.

MILITARY SERVICE

1974-75 candidate—Brenda Turley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to 2nd Lt., U.S. Army.

Department receives 'full accreditation'

According to a letter received by University President Robert Foster, MSU's department of home economics has received "full accreditation" by the American Home Economics Association (AHEA).

The announcement came from Gladys E. Vail, AHEA director of professional development.

The accreditation, the highest given by AHEA, was based on an evaluation of the department by a four-member AHEA council last November.

At the time of the on-campus investigation only 23 college and university departments of home economics in the United States held such an accreditation.

In the letter to Foster, the council commended the MSU home economics department in five areas: for close cooperation with other academic departments; for professional commitment, high level of enthusiasm and cooperative attitude of the faculty; for involvement of faculty in professional organizations; for leadership roles assumed by home economics students in University-wide activities; and for careful attention paid to the physical facilities and equipment to insure appropriateness to needs.

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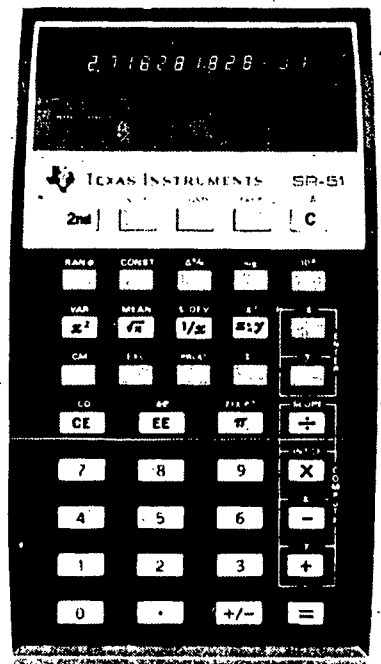
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